

pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains from Billy's Hole listed above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Burke Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the thirteen objects from Billy's Hole listed above are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony. Officials of the Burke Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), these two cultural items from a mummy cave in Prince William Sound, AK are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of an Native American individual. Lastly, officials of the Burke Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains, associated funerary objects, and unassociated funerary objects and the Chugach Alaska Corporation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Chugach Alaska Corporation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. James Nason, Chair of the Repatriation Committee, Burke Museum, Box 353010, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195; telephone: (206) 543-9680, before June 10, 1996. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects, and unassociated funerary objects to the Chugach Alaska Corporation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: May 7, 1996

Veletta Canouts

*Acting Departmental Consulting Archeologist
Deputy Chief, Archeology & Ethnography
Program*

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BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains from Minnesota in the Possession of the Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, MN

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the possession of the Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, MN.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Minnesota Historical Society professional staff and Hamline University osteologists in consultation with representatives of the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma and the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska.

In the late 19th century, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the Kitchen Midden site near Cannon Junction, MN. No known individuals were identified. Ceramics found in the feature included examples of Sorg Middle Woodland phase pottery (200 B.C.—ca 300 A.D.). Silvernale phase pottery (1100 A.D.—1300 A.D.) were also observed. The Minnesota Outline of Historic Contexts for the Prehistoric Period tentatively suggests that the Silvernale Phase of the Oneota culture from the vicinity of Red Wing, MN, may represent ancestral Iowa. Geographical location of the site is consistent with the historically documented territory of the Iowa.

In 1979, human remains representing one individual were recovered during legally authorized excavations as part of the Minnesota Statewide Archaeological survey from the Yucatan Village site (21-HU-26) a contact habitation site in the vicinity of Houston MN. No known individuals were identified. The Yucatan Village Site is identified as being occupied during the Orr Phase (1300 A.D. to 1800 A.D.) of the Oneota in the State Site File. Dale R. Henning makes the statement, " ***assignment of Ioway to Orr phase can be made fairly definitely." Geographic location of the site is consistent with the historically documented territory of the Iowa.

In 1980, human remains representing one individual were recovered during legally authorized excavations as part of the Minnesota Statewide Archaeological survey from Kandiyohi County Park #2 site (21-KH-23) a late precontact habitation site near Willmar, MN. No known individuals were identified. The site is listed as Woodland (ca 500 B.C.—1650 A.D.) in the State Site File. Shell-tempered pottery with a handle fragment and a triangular stone Projectile point were also found at site 21-KH-23, suggesting a more specific occupation of the Orr Phase (1300 A.D.—1800 A.D.) or Ogechie Phase (1400 A.D.—1750 A.D.) of the late Woodland in the State Site File. Dale R. Henning makes the statement, "

***assignment of Ioway to Orr phase can be made fairly definitely." Geographic location of the site is consistent with the historically documented territory of the Iowa.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Minnesota Historical Society have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Minnesota Historical Society have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma and the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma and the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Marcia G. Anderson, Head of Museum Collections/Chief Curator, Minnesota Historical Society, 345 Kellogg Boulevard West, St. Paul, MN 55102-1906, telephone (612) 296-0150, before June 10, 1996. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma and the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: May 7, 1996

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Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item in the Possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3005 (a)(2), of the intent to repatriate a cultural item in the possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, which meets the definition of "sacred object" and "object of cultural patrimony".

The Beaver bundle consists of a painted elk skin outer wrapping, with